

PINKHAM REBUKED

President Pinkham of the Board of Health has been sharply rebuked down by Judge Mathewman of the Third Circuit Court.

It will be seen by the correspondence below that Mr. Pinkham, in his official capacity, presumed to direct the judge regarding his judicial duties in connection with health matters in Kona.

The particular matters in question were first ventilated through newspaper correspondence from the district, and afterward through the president's version of the occurrences given to the Board of Health. In the first case a deputy sheriff was represented as impeding instead of enforcing the segregation law, and in the second "certain professional men" unnamed were accused of interfering with the district physician as agent of the Board of Health.

According to the facts coming to the advertiser it would appear that the early newspaper accounts were fairly correct, but there is nothing thus far to show that Mr. Pinkham's attack on professional men, whom he made defenseless by not naming them, had other basis than somebody's imagination.

It would appear that the release of a detained suspect on habeas corpus—probably the incident that incited Mr. Pinkham's rash letter of instructions to Judge Mathewman—was entirely due to the agent's overlooking the first legal essential in procuring the subject's arrest, namely, a warrant.

Dr. Goodhue had discovered a number of leper suspects. He permitted most of them to remain at their homes until the departure of the Noeau, they having assured him that they would embark without any trouble. One Chinaman, however, who was living at a restaurant, was taken and confined in the leper shanty located out on the lava near Keauhou.

This man applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which Judge Mathewman granted on the ground that the petitioner was held in custody without authority of law. The doctor had neglected to secure the warrant provided for by Section 1122 of the Revised Laws.

Afterward, when the doctor, at the judge's suggestion, had secured a warrant for the detention of the same man, Ah Kau, a second petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied. Dr. Goodhue also obtained warrants for all the others, it is said, but was able to send away only two because of the action, or non-action, of the police.

Ah Kau went to Honolulu by way of Kaula, and was declared by the Board's physicians here not to be a leper. This last fact was little or no concern of Judge Mathewman, as his function simply lay in ascertaining whether or not the man was restrained of his liberty according to law.

Herewith are printed President Pinkham's letter to Judge Mathewman and the reply thereto.

WHAT PINKHAM WROTE.
Honolulu, Hawaii,
November 27, 1905.
J. A. Mathewman, Esq., Judge Third Circuit, Kaula, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: There seems to be considerable trouble in Kona relative to leper suspects.

It has for several years been the policy of the Board to, so far as possible, have leper suspects voluntarily come to Honolulu for examination.

The new rules adopted May 3 last enable us to very quickly ascertain, scientifically, whether the suspect is free from the disease or not.

For instance, Mr. S. P. Kaula came to us voluntarily last Friday and on Saturday it was decided he was not a leper and he returns home tomorrow. All his expenses are paid by the Board.

Recently the father of a family in Kohala developed a marked case of leprosy. Nearly all the family of their own accord came to Honolulu for examination. Four out of the five were clean and returned home. One, an old friend, who had dwelt in the family for very many years, proved to be a leper.

It would seem Kona promised to follow this example until certain professional men interfered. I think such interference should be discouraged. A person's abstract rights and his best interests do not always coincide.

I mail you a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Board. Yours very truly,
L. E. PINKHAM.

President, Board of Health.
THE JUDGE'S REPLY.

December 11, 1905.

Mr. L. E. Pinkham, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Sir: In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, which has only just come to hand, I would have you understand that when I need your advice in the performance of my official duties I shall not hesitate to inform you of the fact. In the meantime, if someone has to be advised, it might not be amiss to call to the attention of the Board of Health's agents the provisions of Section 1122 of the Revised Laws. Respectfully,

(Signed)
JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN.

**PRATT FAVORS A
CITIZEN DELEGATION**

Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 15, 1905.
Editor Advertiser: The position your paper has taken in respect to the Territory having a delegation of its citizens at Washington, to aid in obtaining legislation that will secure a portion of the customs duties and internal revenue taxes for the use of the Territory as suggested in the President's message, is commendable. During my recent visit to Washington I observed that localities remote from the seat of government and particu-

larly the territories had delegations of representative citizens to assist their congressional delegates in all matters that might affect the interests of the Territories. Members of Congress, called upon to legislate for people and places with which they are not personally familiar, aside from relying upon the help which may be given by the regularly elected member and from duly accredited agents of commercial bodies, are pleased to have assistance and expressions of opinion from representative delegations also.

In Hawaii when there are no municipal organizations other than counties which may address petitions to Congress and its representative at Washington limited to but one delegate it appears to me to be very desirable that a delegation made up of the chairman of the board of supervisors of each of the counties be sent to Washington at the expense of the counties. A representative body of men duly elected by their respective constituents and having general knowledge of the needs and administration of the affairs of Hawaii, would be potential and helpful.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH G. PRATT.

DEATH OF CAPT. J. TREMAINE SMITH

News was received by cable in San Francisco on the 6th of the death of Captain J. Tremaine Smith, master of



the Siberia, on the day of the arrival of the Siberia at Hongkong. No details were transmitted.

Captain Smith was one of the oldest commanders in the service of the Pacific Mail Company, and had been with the company for the past twenty years. In the old days, when the Mail Company ran steamers to Sydney, he was an officer in the line, and later became a captain in the Oriental service. For a long time he was commander of the City of Peking on the San Francisco and Hongkong route. He was a widower, and leaves a daughter, Miss Leslie Smith, in San Francisco.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful medicine in use for colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

STROKE OF APOPLEXY.

Medical Inspector D. O. Lewis, M. D., the chief medical officer of the cruiser Chicago, was taken with a stroke of apoplexy about half-past eight last night. Dr. C. B. Cooper was sent for and attended him on board the ship. It was proposed to remove the patient to the Queen's Hospital and the army ambulance was telephoned for, but, as near as can be learned, the red tape of the army, requiring authority from the quartermaster in charge, prevented getting that vehicle. The Territorial Board of Health was appealed to and David Lawrence responded promptly with their ambulance.

A note was sent Dr. Cooper on board ship asking for a statement of the patient's condition, but the doctor sent back word that he had no statement to give out. From other sources it is learned that this is not the first attack and that the patient's condition was such that it was questionable at midnight whether it was safe to remove him from the ship, his life being despaired of.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, went to Waihala yesterday and will return Monday.

Keeping Promises

Honolulu Appreciates Always When Promises Are Kept.

Every time you read about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills you are told they cure every form of kidney ill, from backache to urinary disorders. How are our promises kept? Ask any citizen who has tried the treatment. Ask the following Honolulu man.

W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort Street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

GOV. CARTER'S FULL REVIEW OF THE TERRITORY

Following is an abstract of Gov. Carter's annual report:

The greatest change of the year has been brought about through the passage by the last Legislature of a county act, by which there has been a subdivision of various functions of the government through the establishment of a county system. The Territory is divided into five counties, but the powers granted are not so wide or so complete as those usually existing on the mainland. The measure, in a way, was experimental, not carrying with it the power of taxation, so that for the present the situation is unique in that the work undertaken by these counties is provided for by allotment of what has heretofore been Territorial income.

The Territory's finances are in excellent condition, and the great reduction made in expenditures during the special session of the Legislature in 1904 is now being appreciated.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, shows a most favorable balance, and for the second time since annexation the expenditures have been kept within the income. Another very important change is that the tendency that has developed of overdrawn or exceeding appropriations made by the Legislature has been checked; this, it is stated, is due to good judgment displayed by the Legislature and better methods adopted by heads of departments.

The assessed value of taxable property on January 1, 1904, was \$125,595,594, divided as follows: Real estate, \$63,516,879; personal property, \$60,381,525, while the assessable value of the property on January 1, 1905, was, real estate, \$67,569,626, personal property, \$66,415,064, aggregating \$133,984,690, showing an increase over the previous year of \$10,925,596. The total revenues of the Territory, including a cash balance on July 1, 1904, of \$56,613.29, aggregated \$2,411,426.21 on the 30th of June, 1905. The total disbursements during that period amounted to \$2,588,057.10, leaving a net current indebtedness July 1, 1905, of \$576,630.79.

During the twelve months covered by the report it is stated that the current receipts of the Territory have exceeded the obligations incurred during that period by \$85,549.91 and, figuring on a conservative basis that the floating indebtedness of \$576,630.79 outstanding at the close of the above-mentioned period will all be paid during the present year, it is believed that on June 30, 1906, there will be a cash balance in the treasury.

In this connection, the Governor states, it is but just to Hawaii to point out that since annexation the contributions made by this Territory to the Federal Government from customs revenues alone have amounted to \$6,069,171.51. This is more than half as much again as the entire debt of the Republic of Hawaii which the United States assumed at that time. Considering that the area of the Territory is only 6640 square miles, occupied by 156,000 people, it is difficult to realize how Hawaii has been able to stand such a strain upon its resources. Under these circumstances, the people urge their claims for liberal appropriations for public buildings, improvement of harbors, and for lighthouses as being just. Any improvements requested in the interest of harbors and lighthouses are for the benefit of the American navy and American commerce as much as for the islands, which are becoming more and more an important factor in the growing development of trans-Pacific trade.

The bonded indebtedness of the Territory on June 30, 1904, was \$2,185,000. During the past year this was further increased by the sale of one thousand 4-1/2 per cent. \$1000 bonds, at a premium of one-tenth of 1 per cent, and decreased by the payment of 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$48,000, thus making a total of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory of \$3,137,000, an amount not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent. of the taxable property of the Territory.

Under the legislative power provided by section 55 of the organic act, no debt of the Territory can be authorized except to pay the interest upon the existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that, in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the Legislature may authorize loans by the Territory for the erection of penal, charitable, and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, harbors, and other public improvements. The total of such indebtedness is restricted to 7 per cent. of the assessed value of the taxable property, and for such loans no bond or other instrument of any such indebtedness can be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of the issue thereof; nor shall any such bond or indebtedness be incurred until approved by the President of the United States.

The limitation as to the length of time for which bonds can be issued has, the Governor states, greatly hampered the Territory. One class of investors does not desire a bond of so short a term as fifteen years, and there always will be considerable expense to the Territory in making provision to refund its indebtedness. On the other hand, another class of investors prefers a bond where a sinking fund is established for the redemption of a certain percentage every year. To meet such, the more modern system is to issue a bond redeemable any time after one year and payable before twenty years, providing that 5 per cent. of the issue shall be redeemed each year. It was doubtless with statehood in view that Congress adopted the general rule for all Territories that their evidence of indebtedness should be limited to short periods, thus providing for comparatively rapid liquidation upon any such

change in the form of government.

So far, however, as Hawaii is concerned, it must be admitted, the Governor states, that statehood is in the dim future, and it would seem wise, and would be greatly in the Territory's interest, for Congress to modify the organic act so as to permit the making of its bonds payable in not more than thirty years from the date of the issue thereof. In connection with the bonded indebtedness of the Territory, the question is constantly arising as to whether other States or municipalities can tax a Territory's bonds. An eminent attorney of New York City is of the opinion that the bonds are not so taxable. It would be of very great assistance to the Territory and desirable if Congress, in an amendment, would clearly define the position of its securities in relation to this question.

The public lands of the Territory of Hawaii comprise about 1,729,000 acres. Of this total there are some 500,000 acres which may be classed as barren. Under the classification of grazing and forest land are included only about 1,200 acres of so-called first-class agricultural land. Of this amount there are 25,000 acres which are classed as kava, rice, and taro lands and sugar lands. Receipts from the department of public lands for the year ended June 30, 1905, were \$168,394.72, as against \$143,374.46 for the previous year.

In the administration of the public lands an effort has been made to dispose of unfinished business and to institute an up-to-date system in handling all land matters. The cases of those settlers who appeared to have forfeited their holdings through non-compliance with conditions of agreements have been taken up and examined, and all agreements canceled in the cases of those who have wilfully violated the law, and the land which has thus reverted to the control of the Territory has been again opened for settlement; on the other hand, the right to cancel has been waived for the time being in the cases of those who have failed to comply, but have shown that this failure was brought about by conditions beyond their control.

A new feature of the work is the cutting up of sugar lands that have been planted for years under leases by various corporations, some of which are now expiring. The opening of these lands must necessarily be proceeded with in a cautious manner. They have a market value of from \$40 to \$150 per acre, and there is, therefore, a great demand for them. The applicants, in a large majority of cases, have no means with which to keep the land under cultivation; this is no inconsiderable item, for sugar culture as conducted in this Territory requires from \$150 to \$200 outlay per acre before the crop can be matured.

There has been considerable complaint at the attitude taken by Territorial officials in reducing the area open for settlement to small tracts of from 25 to 50 acres, according to the quality of the land, but it should be borne in mind that the average cane land requires the constant attention of one man for every 7 acres, and often the applicant, who considers he has been mistreated unless he is allotted from 75 to 100 or more acres, is absolutely ignorant regarding cane culture, or he proposes to depend on oriental labor to cultivate it. Sometimes he does not propose to cultivate it at all—simply to get possession, to sell out at the best price possible. These conditions show the difficulty of administering the land service judiciously.

The Governor expresses the opinion that there is nothing in the law which covers the Territory that is a greater hindrance in developing lands and retarding progress than this limit of time in which agricultural lands can be leased. Thousands of acres of what should be good agricultural land, producing crops of some kind, are covered by a thick jungle of weeds. Land that is under cultivation, if left idle, is soon taken possession of by a growth of vegetation which is unequalled elsewhere, and the cost of clearing this land is often from \$20 to \$30 per acre. This expense is practically prohibitive to the prospective settler without funds, and those with means will not take such lands under a five-year lease, for at best they can get off but two crops before the lease expires and the land leaves their control. Few have sufficient means to purchase the land outright and carry themselves through until they can secure returns from their crops; therefore much of the land lies idle, of no use to anyone.

Appended to the report is a detailed statement of the condition of public lands, the disposition thereof, and the revenues derived therefrom.

The population according to nationality, as per latest census (1900), was 154,061—Hawaiians, 29,787; part Hawaiians, 7845; whites, 26,252; Chinese, 25,762; Japanese, 61,115; other foreigners, 3227. All Europeans and white Americans are classed as "whites," and under "other foreigners" are classed Porto Ricans, South Sea Islanders, etc. From the foregoing it appears that of the total population the Hawaiians and part Hawaiians form 24 per cent.; the Asiatics, 56 per cent.; the whites, 17 per cent., and the remaining foreigners, 3 per cent.

Of the total population, as stated above, 63,216, or 41 per cent., were born in this country, and of this number 8902 are of Asiatic parentage. Of the entire number of Hawaiian-born Asiatics about 5485 were born since the annexation of these islands to the United States, and are therefore eligible to citizenship. Add to these the number of Asiatic children whose parents were citizens of the Monarchy and of the Republic, and there are about 6000 Asiatics possessing the inceptive right of

American citizenship.

The total enrollment in all the schools according to nationalities for the years 1904-5 was as follows:

	1904.	1905.
Hawaiian-born	4,877	4,971
Part Hawaiians	2,394	2,294
Whites	5,873	5,906
Japanese	2,920	3,609
Chinese	1,450	1,580
Other foreigners	745	650

Total 19,299 20,406
In the public schools the Hawaiians and whites show a small increase, the part Hawaiians and those marked "other foreigners" have suffered a slight decrease, while the Japanese and Chinese make up the increase in the public schools.

The great increase in enrollment on the part of the Japanese and Chinese is due in part to the fact that a great number of the children of this class of the people are just becoming of school age, and in part to the fact that the Japanese and Chinese put their children into school just as soon as the law permits, and in many cases these children are enrolled before they reach school age.

There have been built and contracted for during the past year 41 public school buildings, 30 schoolhouses, 9 teachers' cottages, and 2 dormitories. These 40 school buildings contain 92 rooms and furnish capacity for 4140 pupils. 25 of these 41 buildings replace buildings out of repair and unfit for further use, and 5 are for the purpose of accommodating the increase in the school population. All of this has been possible only by borrowing money and issuing bonds.

The total number within school age, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 19,374, and the percentage of the total population within school age, enrolled in school, was 91.6 per cent.; the average daily attendance of the enrolled pupils in public schools, 87 per cent.; the average wages of the teachers in such schools per month, \$51; the number of public schoolhouses, 184; the number of public school-teachers' cottages, 79; the total value of all the public schoolhouses and teachers' cottages, including land, was \$10,000; the total value of all private school property, \$1,333,000; the average cost of tuition in public schools per annum is \$16.87, and the total number of school days in the last school year aggregated 182.

At a special session of the Legislature in 1903, appropriations for public works were passed amounting to \$397,270.75; upon consideration of the matter it was deemed advisable to limit the expenditure for such works to \$2,000,000, and bonds were issued for that amount and disposed of; of such sum \$1,965,680 had been expended at the expiration of the period ended June 30, 1905, leaving a cash balance at that time to be expended during the next year of \$34,320. The moneys expended covered improvements of wharves and harbors, construction of waterworks, storm and sanitary sewers, public and educational buildings, roads and bridges, and electric lights.

Only two of the above-mentioned works are directly revenue producing at this time, to wit, the waterworks, for which during the last year the receipts were \$419,327.28 and the running expenses \$161,158.89, and the wharves and harbors, with receipts of \$279,327.93, and cost of maintenance and repairs, \$75,497.84.

In carrying into effect public improvements, it has been the policy to provide permanent structures and to make careful preliminary investigations in locating bridges and new roads. To facilitate the movement of shipping, a contract has been entered into for the dredging of a new slip at the cost of \$168,000, and plans have been prepared for new wharves immediately adjacent to the naval docks. During the fiscal year nearly 81 miles of new roads have been constructed, the most important work being the relocating of the main belt roads on the various islands; also reducing the grades to a maximum of 6 per cent.

No franchises have been granted during the year for construction of railroads; but it was found necessary to cancel an agreement entered into with the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company on account of its failure to comply with the conditions stipulated when the work should be started.

Provision was made by the Legislature of this year for the care and preservation of the archives of Hawaii. Among them are original papers of the early Hawaiian chiefs, correspondence relating to the diplomatic complications with France and England, documents concerning the recognition of the Kingdom of Hawaii by the United States, England, and France, and other papers relating to treaties with foreign powers, the treaties themselves, besides original papers relating to the Government.

Shortly after annexation the Government dispatched a representative to Hawaii to look up these documents with a view to having them transferred to Washington; it was determined, however, to leave them in the Territory, on assurance that every effort would be made to secure a fireproof hall for their preservation, particularly as it was claimed that their relation to land titles was too important to allow them to leave the islands.

A substantial fireproof building is now under construction in which these documents can be properly cared for and preserved for future generations. The Legislature has also provided for a Board of Commissioners of Archives, besides making a small provision for carrying out the details of the work; although the commission has only been in existence a few months, a saving of not less than \$7000 to the Government will be effected through the discovery of documents that establish the Government's claim to certain lands in a case shortly to come before the courts.

During the past year the energies of the division of forestry have been largely directed toward the creation of forest reserves on the several islands. Much work of a preliminary nature has been done in the way of examining lands and preparing reports, which, in the coming months will lead to action of far-reaching importance. Two tracts of forest land on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii, comprising respectively 913 and 18,940 acres, have been set apart as forest reserves by Executive proclamation. Pending on June 30, and proclaimed a reserve by Acting Governor Atkinson on July 24, 1905, was the mat-

SUICIDE OF C. H. RAMSAY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Charles H. Ramsay shot and killed himself at Wailuku, Maui, about noon yesterday.

Despondency, financial entanglements and a loss of all ambition to continue to earn his way in the world while so hampered, was the motive for his act. Mr. Ramsay shot himself through the heart and when the body was found he was cold in death. The remains will be brought to Honolulu today on the Kinau, and the funeral will be taken in charge by the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

Wireless telegrams from Wailuku arriving yesterday for George H. Angus, Exalted Ruler of the Elks; C. G. Bockus of Lodge Le Progres, A. F. & A. M., and others announced the tragedy. One message received by the wireless telegraph company was as follows:

"Ramsay shot himself through the heart. Despondency. Threatened suicide several times last two weeks. In shop at Wailuku."

The latter sentence doubtless refers to the place where he committed suicide.

Since the middle of November Ramsay has been employed by P. C. Buzzell, the Honolulu agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Buzzell installed Ramsay in the Wailuku agency, but according to his employer, he has done very little business.

"I don't think he has tried to work very hard," said Mr. Buzzell yesterday when informed of the tragedy. "I was over there about three weeks ago and Ramsay was very despondent. While I was there he tried to commit suicide. He drank heavily one night and then wandered to the beach at Kahului and laid down on the sand and waited for the tide to rise and carry him out to sea. I followed him, brought him in, and got him back to town safe again."

An Elk brother said yesterday afternoon that he met Ramsay recently in Wailuku and found him quite despondent. He wanted to drink, but his friend told him to "cut it out," as he (Ramsay) was on Maui on probation and ought to brace up."

About that time Mrs. Ramsay joined her husband, and she will probably return with the body today.

Mr. Ramsay for many years was associated with Hart & Co., or the Elite Ice Cream Parlor, as the business was more generally known. He and Charles Ludvigsen built up the business and both made it prosper while the store was located where Miller's restaurant now is. After the removal to the Elite building, the business slackened and less than a year ago, in the reorganization of the company, Mr. Ramsay was dropped out. He went then to the New England Bakery, but was there only a couple of months. Later he took charge of the Perfection Home Bakery, but ill-luck followed him and he did not remain there long. At one time he started for Vancouver, but friends decided otherwise for him and he remained here.

He has had many troubles besides financial ones. Mr. Ramsay was about 37 years of age. He leaves a widow and little daughter.

ter of the reservation of a tract of 10,000 acres in the district of Hilo, island of Hawaii. Other large projects on Maui and Kaula, embracing respectively 43,000 and 27,500 acres of forest land, are so well under way that final action will be taken on them during July or August.

In creating forest reserves it is the custom to select a definite area believed to be to the best interest of the Territory to maintain under forest cover. In declaring this area a reserve there is set apart as compartments thereof the Government lands within its boundaries not then under lease or on which the existing leases have less than two years to run. The individuals or corporations owning or leasing land within the reserve are then requested to co-operate with the Government under the law in carrying out the objects for which the reserve is created. This they are usually willing to do, as the establishment of the reserve is almost directly to their advantage in that they reap the most direct and immediate benefits from the water afforded by the forest cover.

Quarters have been provided for the Hawaiian weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, the necessary instrument platforms have been constructed, and a complete equipment of meteorological instruments of standard pattern has been installed. The data obtained by eye observation and from the self-recording instruments have been tabulated and presented to the general public in the shape of daily and monthly reports appearing in the newspapers, the publications of the local station, and the publications of the central office in Washington, D. C. The records have also at all times been available in the Honolulu office for consultation by interested parties. During the past ten months Honolulu weather data has been supplied by mail to many applicants in the United States and elsewhere.

Commercial statistics of the Territory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are extremely satisfactory. While a decrease of approximately \$1,000,000 is shown in the value of imports, there is an increase of \$11,000,000 in the value of exports, making a net gain of \$12,000,000 in the trade balance for the year.

In the trade with the mainland there has been a decrease of \$280,000 in the value of goods imported; on the other hand, the value of exports has increased from \$25,123,523 to \$36,114,965. Nearly the whole of this gain of \$11,000,000 can be attributed to the higher price paid for sugar.

The general health of the Territory has been excellent, there having occurred 2640 deaths in a population of 154,201, equaling an annual death rate

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